

## REPORTS SUCCESS IN 149 CASES OF TWILIGHT SLEEP

Dr. Heller Says That of the 152  
Instances in One Hospital  
Only Three Babies  
Perished.

New York, Nov. 8.—Dr. Jacob Heller printed in yesterday's issue of the Medical Record the results of his study of 149 cases of "twilight sleep" in child birth, in which he reaches the conclusion that the treatment involves no special danger to mother or child.

Judicious use, with proper precautions, he says, prove that the method is capable of relieving pain in 90 per cent. of cases, and is free from any risk of life or health.

"In 122 cases, or 81.3 per cent.," the article proceeds, "we succeeded in obtaining complete amnesia, or obliteration of memory, and an almost equal degree of insensibility to pain. All that occurred during the time the patient was under the influence of the drugs was wiped out of her memory. In 12, or 8.1 per cent., we got amnesia without amnesia."

"In 12 cases, or in ten per cent., we failed to obtain any marked results. With our present experience it is quite possible to reduce the number of failures to a smaller figure, but since the sensibility of the nervous system varies in different individuals, as does the sensitivity to drugs, there will always be some cases that will not be influenced."

"Of the 149 children (two of the births being twins) not one was born still, that is, failed of resuscitation. Three of the children died within a short time after birth. One died three hours after birth; a second died three days later, and the third one apparently from hemorrhage. We could obtain no postmortem to verify our assumption and so this death remains doubtful."

"But even if we should credit it to 'twilight sleep,' the child mortality would be 6.6 of 1 per cent., comparing more than favorably with the ordinary mortality of 15 per cent. One hundred and twenty of the children cried out spontaneously and immediately."

"Half an hour after the first injection," Dr. Heller writes concerning the effect of scopolamine on the woman, "the patient usually becomes flushed. She is somewhat drowsy and her pains diminish. With the second dose the sleep deepens. It is not until after the third injection that memory is affected."

WHEN MEMORY LAPSES.  
"She then fails to remember any object previously shown her or the number of injections given, although she will answer questions quite readily on any thing that does not tax her memory. This state continues until the birth of the child, when she falls in a quiet and natural sleep lasting in our patients about three hours."

"She awakens rested and cheerful, free from any shock or sign of exhaustion, and matters how long the labor lasted. Often the patient asks of the nurse when she will be through with her confinement, and it has been hard to convince her that she is already through without showing her child to her."

"So easy is the process that patients generally are with difficulty kept in bed and in our cases many were permitted to get out on the second or third day."

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE HEADS IN CONVENTION

Washington, Nov. 10.—Presidents of state agricultural colleges and directors of agricultural experiment stations were gathered here tonight for the annual convention of the Association of Agricultural College Heads. The department of agriculture will address the opening session. This organization is one of a dozen agricultural and educational organizations holding annual conventions here this week.

Presidents of the State universities attending the meeting of the national organization were received by the President today. Before the reception, Dr. V. O. Thompson, president of the Ohio State university, told his associates much of opposition to the plan for a national university came from certain great universities which feared their field would be invaded. The fact that this opposition has been overcome is a triumph, he said, made it difficult to bring a matter out where full, frank discussion could be had.

The following officers were elected today by the American Farm Management Association which concluded its annual session: President, Andrew Boss, St. Paul, Minn.; vice-president, J. A. Ford, Amherst, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, G. Billings, Washington, D. C.

## UIT BROUGHT AGAINST EXPRESS COMPANIES

Montpelier, Nov. 10.—Charles A. Plimley of Northfield, State tax commissioner, has brought suit against the American Express and National Express companies. New York to recover the annual 10 per cent. tax, which is payable to the State by the amount of \$2 and which was due at month, according to the statutes. The writ sets forth that the failure of the Express companies to pay the annual tax has caused the State damages \$100. The case will come up for trial tomorrow morning in municipal court before Judge Erwin Harvey. The State will be represented by Commissioner Plimley.

## Bob Veal Case on Trial.

Rutland, Nov. 10.—An adjourned session of the United States district court opened this afternoon to try the case of the United States vs. Lewis E. Merritt of Rutland. This is a "bob veal" case, the defendant being accused of shipping to Springfield, Mass., from Hartland meat fit for human consumption in violation of the federal pure food law. District Attorney Alexander Lunnott is prosecuting. Davis & Davis of Windsor are counsel for Mr. Merritt. The government has subpoenaed a half dozen witnesses including Meat Inspector Crean of the United States department of agriculture.

Mr. Merritt was indicted by the federal grand jury last May and was arrested by 25 by Deputy United States Marshal Thomas Reeves, being admitted at that time to \$200 bail.

## WILSON GETTING TO BE AN EXPERT BUTTON-PUSHER

Nothing of Big National Interest and Concern Is Properly  
"Opened" Except by  
President.

Washington, Nov. 8.—President Wilson some time this month will push a button at the White House and so officially open the new Houston, Texas, ship canal, which was completed on September 7. The canal runs from Houston to Bolivar Roads in the Gulf of Mexico, 51 miles.

The cost of clearing a line for that one official flash, involving the suspension of service over thousands of miles of wire and the attention of scores of men, is borne by any telegraph company over whose lines it goes. There is a tacit understanding between the telegraph companies and the White House that the wire service will be free for all events of sufficient importance to merit the President's attention.

The greatest button-pushing event in the history of the White House was the President's flash which blew up the Gamboa dike in the Panama canal and allowed the water to enter the big dike for the first time.

HOW THEY PREPARE FOR IT.  
J. T. Brennan of the Western Union's Washington office is the man who superintends the wire details when the President touches a button. The next big event of this kind will be the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco next year, and Mr. Brennan told a reporter yesterday just how it will be worked.

Several days before the date of the official opening the company offices at points along the route selected for the flash will be notified that at a certain hour, on a certain day, the President will open the exposition. About 20 minutes before the time set the Washington office will "put in" a wire from the White House and attach it to one of a certain number of wires assigned for exclusive service between Washington and Chicago. It is the custom to rig two circuits out of Washington, to prevent possible accidents or mistakes that would delay the message.

Chicago is notified that wires, say No. 115 and No. 194, Washington and Chicago, will be used for the flash. During the full half-hour prior to the sending of the flash these wires are kept absolutely clear of messages, except the signals of the wire chiefs, who are rigging the circuit. "Repeaters" are placed at frequent intervals along the route. The "repeaters" are simply instruments used to add further energy to the circuit at different points.

"READY FOR THE FLASH."  
The first "repeater" station will be at Imberland, Md., 100 miles northwest of Washington. Here an operator, with delicate instruments, will be stationed to see that the circuit carries the proper voltage over his section. Another "repeater" may be stationed at Pittsburgh, or Newark, Ohio. These men keep the current energized. They do not really repeat the President's flash. The initial impulse given at Washington carries straight through to the coast.

When the Chicago office learns that Washington is using wire 115 and 194, these wires are promptly looked up with other wires through to Omaha or Ogden and the word passes along the line. The Ogden operator finishes the circuit and San Francisco is advised to make ready for the flash.

At precisely the time named the President steps to a button in the White House offices, gives it a push and the exposition opens.

LITTLE CEREMONY.  
Usually there is very little ceremony attached to these button-pushings at the White House. There was an extra flurry over the Gamboa dike affair, but that was of such far-reaching importance as to warrant it. It is likely that the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition also will be an impressive affair, there may be a gathering of exposition officials on hand to see it done and carry away the button as a souvenir.

In sending the President's flash from Washington to San Francisco 40 or 50 men may give the matter their undivided attention for nearly an hour. There are the "repeaters" men as well as the staffs in the big city offices. The Washington office which knows prior to the sending, which of the circuits will be used. This is done to keep the men along the route keyed up to the proper degree of attention, so that the file circuit could be brought into instant play if necessary.

As soon as the flash has gone through the circuit is dismantled and the telegraph lines go over the same wires which but a short time before carried the President's flash.

\$800,000 for Missions.  
Boston, Nov. 10.—Appropriations for missionary work amounting to \$800,000 were voted at today's meeting of the general committee of the Methodist Episcopal board of foreign missions, in various appropriations provision was made for war relief.

During the discussion following a motion to combine the fields of South America and Mexico under the name of Latin America, Bishop McConnell of Denver declared that he did not expect any speedy settlement of the trouble in Mexico and that the missionaries should remain there.

"If we should agree to rest until Mexico is in a state of equilibrium, we might wait indefinitely," he said. "It is the mission of the church to bring about peace eventually, and we should be 'quitting' if we rested from our labors."

A CHANCE.  
"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," said the judge severely to the six-foot prisoner, "striking a man half your size."

"Well, I gave him a fair chance. I stood him on a chair,"

## WE DO BUSINESS

Chittenden County  
Trust Company  
Burlington, Vt.

## 196 REPUBLICANS, 229 DEMOCRATS IN THE 64TH CONGRESS

New York, Nov. 5.—The membership of the sixty-fourth Congress as the result of Tuesday's election, excluding a few contests still in doubt, will be as follows:  
House of Representatives—Democrats, 229; Republicans, 196; progressives, seven; socialists, one; independent, one. Democratic majority, 24.

In present House—Democrats, 235; Republicans, 192; progressives, 19; scatterings, nine. Democratic majority, 133.  
Senate—Democrats, 53; Republicans, 29; progressives, one. Democratic majority, 24.

In present Senate—Democrats, 53; Republicans, 42; progressives, one. Democratic majority, ten.  
Senatorial contests still in doubt to-night are in Colorado, Nevada and Wisconsin; democratic leaders still claimed the election of Charles S. Thomas over Hubert Work in Colorado and of Francis D. Newlands over Samuel Flint in Nevada. Republican leaders claimed the election of Francis E. McGovern over Paul A. Hastings, democrat, in Wisconsin, but through an error, discovered late in the day, in one of the Wisconsin counties, an apparent majority for McGovern had been swept away, leaving the situation much in doubt.

The result in only one congressional district was undetermined to-night. In the first New York district, Frederick S. Hicks, republican, and Representative L. Brown were running on virtually even terms, and the outcome probably will not be known until an official count is made.

In computing the democratic total in the House at 235, William Keister of the 11th California district, who elected on the progressive ticket and ranks as a progressive in the present Congress, is included with the majority party. Representative John L. Knowland of the 10th California district, who ran on the republican and progressive tickets and was elected to the present Congress as a progressive republican, is classed with the republicans. Representative William Keister of the first California district is ranked as an independent. This would give the progressives seven members of the House.

## LAKE ERIE MOST BADLY POLLUTED OF GREAT LAKES

Detroit, Nov. 10.—William Livingston, president of the Lake Carriers' association, testifying before the international joint waterways commission here today, declared Lake Erie is most polluted than any of the Great Lakes and for that reason few steamers take water for drinking purposes directly from that lake.

The commission met here to continue its investigation of the causes of lake and river pollution and to hear suggestions concerning remedies. Experts employed by the commission reported recently that municipalities and steam navigation companies were responsible for only 10 per cent. of the pollution. He said he believed sterilization plants on steamers would be practical, but asked that they be recognized until the United States and Canadian governments had decided upon a sterilization outfit which they considered practical.

Francis King, counsel for the Marine association of Canada, also was heard concerning the pollution question. Referring to the sterilization suggestion, he said: "The pollution from steamers is so small I do not believe the benefit to be derived from special equipment would be commensurate with the cost."

Mr. Livingston and Mr. King were questioned by James Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the commission.

## Cecil Raleigh Dead.

London, Nov. 10.—Cecil Raleigh, the dramatic author, died today.

Cecil Raleigh, name assumed on joining the theatrical profession in 1880, was the son of Dr. J. F. Rowlands and was born in 1876. He was a prolific playwright. One of his best known plays is "The Whip" which he wrote in 1909.

## STACY-DOLAN BREACH OF PROMISE CASE IN SUPREME COURT

Montpelier, Nov. 10.—Supreme court heard today the case of Anna J. Stacy vs. Charles L. Dolan and trustee, breach of promise, appealed from Franklin county court, where a verdict had been given for the plaintiff.

The case came to supreme court on exceptions by the defendant, the main point being that the court excluded evidence in mitigation of damages, which was that an offer had been made by the defendant to marry the plaintiff in good faith after suit was brought, which was claimed to be an error.

The plaintiff claimed that at Burlington on July 4, 1909, the defendant asked the plaintiff to marry him and she agreed to do so; that no date for marriage was agreed upon and that several discussions as to date were had before December 13, 1912; that the plaintiff asked the defendant to marry her and that he then told her he had changed his mind and refused to marry her, that on December 15, she caused the writ to be made and on December 17 caused it to be served on the defendant. The defendant claimed that he entered into no contract of marriage with the plaintiff. There was no claim that the plaintiff suffered bodily pain or sickness or that there was any publicity. The letter in question was written by a sister of the defendant for her brother. The plaintiff was represented by W. R. McPeeters and Rufus E. Brown and the defendant by Warren Austin in this case.

## APPLE GROWERS MUST TAKE PRICE FIXED BY TRUST

Niagara County Man Says They  
Are Getting \$1.50 a Barrel  
for Fruit That Has Cost  
\$2.00 Packed.

Lockport, N. Y., Nov. 8.—According to New York State apple growers, they are victims of a buyers' trust and are compelled to sell their fruit in some instances for less than the cost of production and packing.

Said one of them: "What expert apple buyers have pronounced the finest crop of any orchard in Niagara county has been sold for \$1.50 per barrel. Including the barrel, the cost to the farmer is \$2. The apples are packed according to the high New York standard. Each barrel must contain no apple less than 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and the fruit must be 35 per cent. perfect. The barrel itself costs 40 cents. The expense of spraying and care for the orchard is not included in the \$2. According to the reports given in the New York papers, these apples are \$3.50 a barrel in New York city. In Niagara Falls, barely 14 miles from Lockport, cooking apples are sold in the grocery stores at 40 cents a bushel. In Buffalo, 20 miles distant, the consumer pays from 50 cents to \$1."

LAW HASN'T HELPED THEM.  
"When the State law regulating the standard packing of apples was enacted it was claimed that the result would be a higher price for the A1 grade; but the apple buyers will not give it. Unclassified fruit sells for \$1.50. Buyers inform those who sell inferior fruit. 'We will stand behind you and all harm.' One even advised his customer to run through his apples at the rate of 10 barrels a day. 'If I do your name will go on the barrels, not mine,' was the reply. But he declined, declaring he would not violate the law."

"I know of 40 barrels of first class greenings standing on the ground at a little railway station, exposed to the elements at a buyer's orders. The grower, who is called the best packer in the country, sent for the inspector and asked him to look at his fruit. The inspector pronounced it the best packing in the country."

"Will you O. K. those barrels?" the grower asked.  
"The inspector would not. His duty was to tell the buyer and seller how apples must be packed."

"Niagara county is the great apple country of the State, and New York has double the number of bushels of any State in the Union—a greater number than all of the States west of the Mississippi river. Yet no paper in the country prints the apple market reports and there are at least five daily papers in the county."

"At first the buyer claimed there was no demand for apples. Now they say they cannot fill their orders for first-class fruits. That an apple buyers' trust exists is ancient history. Nearly twenty years ago one of the buyers was also a fruit grower. He attended one of the association meetings and protested against the low prices the members wanted to pay, but his protest was voted down. When the apple crop is harvested the buyers fix the price."

"Some time next winter, when New York standard A1 apples are selling at \$3 and \$4 a barrel, the papers will be printing stories of the big profits the growers are making. And yet the best apples grown in the State, the best packed fruit in Niagara county, has been sold for \$1.50 a barrel."

"Some may say that the farmer should store his fruit. The available storage in Niagara county has been secured by the buyers, and yet they admit they have stored fruit. Nearly every buyer or admittance has oversold from 50 to 100 barrels. They frequently say that seconds will bring more than firsts."

"The classification of apples for some buyers has been a disgrace to the law. One buyer marked barrels 'A' grade, though the farmer protested they were not packed as the law required."

"These apples go out of the State and into storage," the buyer replied. "I'll see that the inspection is all right. If there is any trouble I'll stand between you and the law."

"Our rich farmer who always stored his apples found his fruit would bear inspection as the inspector marked the State 'unclassified' instead of 'A1.' There was an appeal to the state department and out of 100 apples submitted fifty-seven came back as imperfect."

"In one or two instances growers have broken their contracts with the dealers and are selling their apples unclassified. There is talk of litigation, but it is declared that no apple buyer will dare go into court."

"To pack a barrel of standard fruit is slow work. Four men will turn out only twenty barrels a day. Under the old system they would put up in first class system 100 barrels. This does not include picking that the New York growers are not doing. The baby act 'Unfair' the cotton planter, they have not asked any bid. His crop must be gathered and sold within forty days."

## LODY SHOT AS SPY; FIRST LONDON TOWER EXECUTION SINCE 1700

London, Nov. 10, 8:15 p. m.—It is officially announced that Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who was found guilty by a court martial of espionage November 2, has been shot at the Tower.

Lody when arrested claimed to be an American but later confessed that he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In the latter city he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a brewer, who later divorced him.

## APPLE GROWERS MUST TAKE PRICE FIXED BY TRUST

Niagara County Man Says They  
Are Getting \$1.50 a Barrel  
for Fruit That Has Cost  
\$2.00 Packed.

Lockport, N. Y., Nov. 8.—According to New York State apple growers, they are victims of a buyers' trust and are compelled to sell their fruit in some instances for less than the cost of production and packing.

Said one of them: "What expert apple buyers have pronounced the finest crop of any orchard in Niagara county has been sold for \$1.50 per barrel. Including the barrel, the cost to the farmer is \$2. The apples are packed according to the high New York standard. Each barrel must contain no apple less than 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and the fruit must be 35 per cent. perfect. The barrel itself costs 40 cents. The expense of spraying and care for the orchard is not included in the \$2. According to the reports given in the New York papers, these apples are \$3.50 a barrel in New York city. In Niagara Falls, barely 14 miles from Lockport, cooking apples are sold in the grocery stores at 40 cents a bushel. In Buffalo, 20 miles distant, the consumer pays from 50 cents to \$1."

LAW HASN'T HELPED THEM.  
"When the State law regulating the standard packing of apples was enacted it was claimed that the result would be a higher price for the A1 grade; but the apple buyers will not give it. Unclassified fruit sells for \$1.50. Buyers inform those who sell inferior fruit. 'We will stand behind you and all harm.' One even advised his customer to run through his apples at the rate of 10 barrels a day. 'If I do your name will go on the barrels, not mine,' was the reply. But he declined, declaring he would not violate the law."

"I know of 40 barrels of first class greenings standing on the ground at a little railway station, exposed to the elements at a buyer's orders. The grower, who is called the best packer in the country, sent for the inspector and asked him to look at his fruit. The inspector pronounced it the best packing in the country."

"Will you O. K. those barrels?" the grower asked.  
"The inspector would not. His duty was to tell the buyer and seller how apples must be packed."

"Niagara county is the great apple country of the State, and New York has double the number of bushels of any State in the Union—a greater number than all of the States west of the Mississippi river. Yet no paper in the country prints the apple market reports and there are at least five daily papers in the county."

"At first the buyer claimed there was no demand for apples. Now they say they cannot fill their orders for first-class fruits. That an apple buyers' trust exists is ancient history. Nearly twenty years ago one of the buyers was also a fruit grower. He attended one of the association meetings and protested against the low prices the members wanted to pay, but his protest was voted down. When the apple crop is harvested the buyers fix the price."

"Some time next winter, when New York standard A1 apples are selling at \$3 and \$4 a barrel, the papers will be printing stories of the big profits the growers are making. And yet the best apples grown in the State, the best packed fruit in Niagara county, has been sold for \$1.50 a barrel."

"Some may say that the farmer should store his fruit. The available storage in Niagara county has been secured by the buyers, and yet they admit they have stored fruit. Nearly every buyer or admittance has oversold from 50 to 100 barrels. They frequently say that seconds will bring more than firsts."

"The classification of apples for some buyers has been a disgrace to the law. One buyer marked barrels 'A' grade, though the farmer protested they were not packed as the law required."

"These apples go out of the State and into storage," the buyer replied. "I'll see that the inspection is all right. If there is any trouble I'll stand between you and the law."

"Our rich farmer who always stored his apples found his fruit would bear inspection as the inspector marked the State 'unclassified' instead of 'A1.' There was an appeal to the state department and out of 100 apples submitted fifty-seven came back as imperfect."

"In one or two instances growers have broken their contracts with the dealers and are selling their apples unclassified. There is talk of litigation, but it is declared that no apple buyer will dare go into court."

"To pack a barrel of standard fruit is slow work. Four men will turn out only twenty barrels a day. Under the old system they would put up in first class system 100 barrels. This does not include picking that the New York growers are not doing. The baby act 'Unfair' the cotton planter, they have not asked any bid. His crop must be gathered and sold within forty days."

## LODY SHOT AS SPY; FIRST LONDON TOWER EXECUTION SINCE 1700

London, Nov. 10, 8:15 p. m.—It is officially announced that Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who was found guilty by a court martial of espionage November 2, has been shot at the Tower.

Lody when arrested claimed to be an American but later confessed that he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In the latter city he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a brewer, who later divorced him.

## Burlington Savings Bank

INCORPORATED 1847.  
The People's Bank; no Stockholders; owned by the depositors; managed in their interest.

Assets . . . \$16,303,821.81  
Surplus held as a Guarantee Fund, over \$1,000,000.  
All Taxes in Vermont Paid by the Bank.  
Write for Further Information.  
Deposits received from \$1.00 to \$3,000.  
Charles P. Smith, President.  
F. W. Ward, Treasurer.  
F. W. Perry, Vice-President.  
E. S. Isham, Assistant Treas.

## The Three Planks in Our Platform

ACTIVITY  
CONSERVATISM  
SAFETY  
are as sound as when we first adopted them, nearly thirty-two years ago.

## BURLINGTON TRUST COMPANY

City Hall Square—North.

WINOSKI SAVINGS BANK, 11 Winoski Block, Winoski, Vt.  
Interest at 4 1/2 per cent. paid depositors July 1st, 1914.  
No loss sustained on any investment made in the past 35 years.  
Over \$1,900,000.00 of Deposits.  
Over \$2,180,000.00 of Assets.  
Surplus is \$212,000.00, which is now over 10 per cent. of its deposits.  
Knowledge of safe investments gained by 45 years of experience.  
In choosing a place for your money, consider safety first, last and all the time.  
Vermont (Mutual) Savings Banks have no stockholders.  
The Surplus belongs to the depositors.  
Deposit your money by Nov. 5th and receive interest from Nov. 1st.

## HOME SAVINGS BANK

BURLINGTON, VT.  
You Have Greater Confidence  
in yourself when you have an account with the Home Savings Bank. It gives you that incentive and encouragement which work to your advantage in building a reserve fund.  
4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID

## Howard National Bank

Member of the  
Federal Reserve Bank  
of Boston  
Which Opens November 16, 1914

Back of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston stands the entire group of Federal Reserve Banks, the Federal Reserve Board and the Government of the United States.

## Popular Dividend Days

Our dividend days, April 1 and October 1, enable thrifty people with savings accounts in other banks to have interest paid them at three-month intervals throughout the year. We place no limit on the amount of individual deposits, and you can bank with us by mail as well as in person.  
City Trust Company, Burlington.  
(Offices with Howard National Bank.)

## NEARLY 800 HORSES BURN

Were on Board Ship Which Took Fire, and on Way to War Zone.  
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 10.—Virtually all of the 800 horses on board the British steamship Rembrandt were burned to death when the ship took fire off the Virginia Capes yesterday, according to information reaching here tonight. The Rembrandt was bound from Baltimore to St. Nazaire, France, and the animals are understood to have been intended for the armies of the allies.

It was reported here tonight that Captain Edwin G. Rembrandt had notified the officials of the Lamport and Holt line owners of the ship, that he had reason to believe the vessel was fired by German spies who were members of the crew. The captain is said to have claimed that threats against the ship were made before she steamed from Baltimore Saturday.

No confirmation of these reports was available.  
Tonight the Rembrandt was 10 miles off Cape Henry, disposing of the carcasses of the horses. She will proceed to Newport News for repairs. Forward compartments of the ship are reported badly damaged.  
When the fire was discovered the ship was 30 miles off the cape. The smoke was so dense that the crew could not reach the flames and the stamped animal were left to their fate. The ship was flooded and the fire smothered out by the sea.

The merchant who had nothing to say to you and nothing to sell to you today.